

One of the quality criteria for school management and accountability of head teachers for the organisation of education and ensuring safe operations in schools is **their adherence to legal regulations applying to the provision of education and school services**. Inspections strove to find out how school management observes relevant laws and their specific provisions. Below are listed the most frequent violations of law, while more detailed data respecting some selected provisions of the Education Act are listed in Annex 4.

Checks of documentation of schools and school facilities under Section 28 of the Education Act focused on how the provisions of paragraph 1 (b) through (k) relating to the maintenance of forms for school reports, which are certificates of educational attainment, of apprenticeship certificates and diplomas on final examinations at tertiary professional schools (paragraph 9) are registered. There were also checks on the content of school and/or school facility registers of vital records generally called School Registers (paragraphs 2 and 3). The most frequent breaches of the mentioned provisions were as follows: 4.4% of the visited school entities did not maintain the school's vital records in compliance with the facts or their registers did not contain updated obligatory data on a child, pupil or student, and last but not least 3.9% of head teachers did not submit the report on self-evaluation of the school.

Summarised findings resulting from checks on the content of and the way in which Internal Rules of Order are published (under the provisions of Section 30 (1), (2) and (3) of the Education Act) demonstrated the following most frequent violations: a relevant document did not regulate in full detail the rights and duties of children, pupils and students and/or their statutory representatives, did not govern operations and internal rules of a school and/or did not include conditions for health and safety when working at school (6.7% of schools), a document was not approved by the School Board (3.6% of schools), it did not encompass rules for assessing the results of pupils' and students' achievement (4.9% of schools).

Checks on how head teachers meet their obligations stipulated in Sections 164 and 165 of the Education Act revealed the following facts: education and school services are not provided in accordance with Section 3, Section 4 and Section 32 of Act No. 563/2004 Coll. by qualified pedagogical staff (3.9%); head teachers did not make decisions on individual education plans (3.6%); or a head teacher's decision on reduction in or a waiver of a payment for provision of education and school services was missing (3.4%). Furthermore, checks uncovered that 1.5% of head teachers and directors of school facilities established by a ministry, region, municipality or association of municipalities were not appointed on the basis of a regular tender officially published by a founder and less than 1% of head teachers did not satisfy the requirements laid down for performing such an office in Section 5 and Section 32 (a) of the same Act.

A School Board was not established in only two inspected schools, some head teachers (3.7%) did not submit documents for the approval of or discussion by the School Board as required by the Education Act.

Other findings on possible violations of legal regulations arose from the **analysis of filed complaints and information**. In the school year 2007/2008 the Czech School Inspectorate received in total 395 complaints about schools and school facilities, which is 4% more than in the previous year. The trend of an increasing number of filed complaints has been apparent since 2005/2006 when 303 complaints were delivered to CSI.

395 complaints contained 885 indications of possible problems. In total 240 indications were assessed as justified and these essentially identified violations of legal regulations and obligations of schools towards their students. 99 indicated problems were referred to other entities as their resolution was not within the competence of CSI. Other indications of problems were evaluated by the Inspectorate as unjustified, impossible to be proved; they were returned or were withdrawn by the complainants themselves. Parents represented the highest percentage among complainants - 59%, and were followed by